P39 5998

G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.
Gen 313-09 S91-50.
LR 328-03-81-5
G-F 506-10

1914-15
(Gen Mis)

File No. 392-14

Serial Nos. 1-2

Later references.
SDA 98-1586 1A, B
" dtd 29 Aug 1916.
LR 142-23-1
Spl Dept No 1720/26-27
Gen 18-36-2

Hq to proceed to Kr 27/2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

G.M 8-32 85/1-2
L2 Spl no 608-24
Spl 51-45 51 1
Misc. 84-574-8

Serial Nos. 1-2

Part B for July 1915

SUBJECT.

Conduct of public Servants.

To The Dy Comms of Dts
The Heads of Departments
& Other Secretaries to Govt
G No. 765-816 dt 19. July 1915

Issues a set of rules regarding the Conduct of public servants

GPB—10,000—28-3-15

(1

G. R. S. 111 1914-15

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(G. M.)

NOTES.

File No. 392-7

FILE HEADING.

Rules for the personal conduct of Government Servants.

From

The Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

No. 8132 Dated 5-5-15 Received 10-5-1915

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.
10025			1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Suggests the desirability of issuing a set of rules regulating the Conduct of Government Servants.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

The draft rules (a proof of which was received from the Govt. Press very recently) have been forwarded to the Financial Secretary/...

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB.-20,000—8-8-14

(12

). R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M. File No. 392 of 1914

Serial No.

to Government for favor of remarks & Suggestions. Its return may be awaited. Submitted.

VS
12.5.15

Yes. I see
13/5

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—22-3-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

A revised proof received from the Press today is submitted.

VB 5.5.15 Where is the previous proof. It ought to have been placed in the file. There are several errors & omissions in the proof now submitted which cannot be corrected without reference to the original proof

dkm 7/5

The previous proof which was placed at the bottom of the file is submitted.

VB 8.5.15. I have gone thro' the proof. It embodies all the new suggestions made. It is all right (Dy Secy)

dkm 10/5

The rules have been rearranged and are now fairly complete. For the purpose of considering the rules removed from the File Secy the file proof is sent to him for favour of suggestions & remarks before submission to Govt.

10/5/15 dkm 11/5/

Filed 1855 file 25

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

1855

(4

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M File No. 392 of 1914.

Serial No.

1774

Sub-d (Secy) 12/5

Mrn 11/5/15

Thanks: I have glanced over the proofsheets. Rules like these become perfect by additions in the course of actual working by experience. The sooner the draft rules are brought into force the better.

Mrn 13/5

For D) 13/5

Submitted

15

17.5.1915. Dy Secy)

Mrn 17.5

7380/18.5.15

Draft may be approved

Dewan 17/5/15

Mrn 17/5

The rules as in the printed draft are suitable and may be passed & issued.

Please Circulate (for disposal by circulation)

H

C.S. circulated 24/5

Mrn 24/5

23/5/15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—22-3-15

For disposal by Circulation.

(5

No. C. 644.

26. 5. 1915.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

Draft rules for the guidance of salaried officers of Government.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

D. M. Narasy Rao.

25th May 1915.

Offg. *Secretary to Government.*

Extraordinary Member of Council. Approved by the Extraordinary Member on 9/6

First Member of Council. Opinion recorded by the First Member of Council.

Second Member of Council. Approved by the 2nd Member of Council.

GPB—1,000—28-8-14

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191 .

Serial No.

approved
Well.
28/5 Secy
28/5

H.M.

7.6.16.

Please see what is regd. Kindly
I don't know if Secy has seen
E.M.'s order
HG
2/6/15

W.M. D.S.W.

Dewan

11/6/15

HG
11.6.15

7815
12.6.15.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—22-3-15

Submitted to His Highness.

The existing rules regulating the conduct of Public Servants being scattered and limited in scope, it is proposed to revise and issue them in a consolidated form. The need for this compilation has been much felt.

2. I submit herewith, for His Highness's approval, revised draft rules prepared with the above object and approved by the Members of Council.

12/7/15

H. Manjunadayya

× Date under disposal

× Draft for approval
× pages 425 of this
Notes 882

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Revised draft rules regulating the conduct of Public servants.

Order.

KRW

15/7/15

Seen

16/7/15

17.7

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 191 .

Serial No.

A copy of the proof received from the Press has been duly corrected and is herewith submitted for approval.

28.7.15.

Issue

B

GPB—25,000—22-3-15

It is requested that in future communications on the subject, the No. and date of this letter, and the distinguishing letters below the number as given opposite, may be quoted and addressed to the Comptroller, Mysore Government.

the communications

No. 8/32
R. 416.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, MYSORE GOVERNMENT,

Dated Bangalore, the 5th May 1915.

DIARY No. 10025
1914 1915
SECTION G. M.
FILE No. 392-14
SERIAL No. 1

FROM Diwan Bahadur,
J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, ESQ., M.A.,
F.R.A.S., etc.,
Comptroller to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

D.M. Narasimha Rao, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue *Departments.*

SIR,

I have the honor to state that cases of officials carrying on trade of some sort or other with a view to add to the salaries they are paid by Government, occasionally come to my notice and that it has not been found possible to deal with such cases satisfactorily in the absence of definite orders of Government prohibiting or otherwise regulating such conduct. I believe that such cases could not be solely confined to my office but are also likely to be found in other departments of public service as well, and that the necessity for a set of rules regulating the personal conduct of Government servants in this and other directions is felt everywhere. I would accordingly suggest to Government the desirability of issuing a set of such rules as early as possible. It is understood that this question was already taken up in the Secretariat some time ago. If so, it may perhaps be ripe for early decision.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JSChakravarti

Comptroller.

SAL.

5/5/15.

Rec.—Gl. 18]

..... Department.

19 —

From

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., etc.,

Comptroller to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

..... Esq.,

Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore.

Land Revenue Dept.

Dated

Despatched 6, 5, 11, 5-

Received

No. 8132
416

Subject-matter.

Inviting Govt. attention to
forming a new taluk with
the transfer from Govt. [illegible]

GPB—1,000—28-6-09

PROOF FOR APPT.

Samuel Rajid

4-5-15

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS. PAGES.

I. LAND HOLDING.

1—2 Possession and acquisition of landed property ... ...
3—4 Management of landed property ... ...

II. SPECULATIONS AND INVESTMENTS.

5—7 Speculation ... ...
8. Investments other than those in immoveable property ... ...
9. Promotion and management of Companies ... ...
10—14 Private trade or employment ... ...

III. PECUNIARY RELATIONS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS WITH PERSONS WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION.

15. Lending and borrowing 21

IV. INDEBTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

16. Insolvency and habitual indebtedness ... ...

V. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS BY GOVRNMENT SERVANTS.

17. Gifts ... ...
18. Tambul 17/18/
19. Application of Rules 26 and 25 to Medical Officers ... ...

VI. ACCEPTANCE OF TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS. B

20—21. Public demonstration in honor of Government servants ... ...

VII. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

22. Communication of official documents or information ... ...

VIII. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE PRESS.

23. Connection with Press ... ...

IX. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND POLITICS.

25. Criticism of Government ... ...
26. Political agitations and meetings ... ...

X. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AS ARBITRATORS. 9

27. Government servants as arbitrators ... ...

XI. VINDICATION BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS OF THEIR PUBLIC ACTS OR CHARACTER FROM DEFAMATORY ATTACKS.

28. Vindications of acts and character of Government servants as such ...

XII. SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

29. Rules regarding presentation of memorials ... ...

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

ORDER NO. G. 765-816-G.M.392-14-2.

Dated Bangalore ~~1915.~~ 19th July 1915.

The following rules are issued for the guidance of all Government ~~servants~~.

On all points expressly covered by these rules, the rules in the Revenue Manual will be regarded as superseded.

The rules contained in paras 37 to 47 of the Manual of Office Procedure of the General and Revenue Secretariat will continue to apply to all the officials of that Secretariat and will be supplemented by these rules on all points where the two sets of rules are not inconsistent.

I. LAND HOLDING.

(I) POSSESSION AND ACQUISITION OF LANDED PROPERTY.

1. (*a*) Salaried servants of Government holding posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 250 and more shall not without the previous sanction of Government hold or acquire by purchase, bargain, mortgage or by other similar means directly or indirectly any landed property or interest in Mysore.

Government servants holding posts carrying a maximum salary between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 per mensem and exercising independent judicial or revenue functions are similarly prohibited from holding without the previous sanction of Government lands situated within the districts in which they are employed.

Government servants may, however continue to hold lands held by them at the time of their entry into service and may thereafter acquire lands by succession, inheritance or bequest, subject to their making a declaration as prescribed in rule 4.

(*b*) Taluk Sheristedars and Police Inspectors are prohibited from holding or acquiring lands, without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioners, in the taluks in which they are employed.

Taluk officers of parallel grades in

(*c*) The above rules do not apply to houses and grounds taken up for ordinary dwelling purposes.

(*d*) The purchase of lands at public sales by Revenue and Judicial officers will be subject to the provisions of Section 30 of the Land Revenue Code, and Section 292 of the Civil Procedure Code respectively.

2. Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by the Government servants referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) *supra* should be in the form given in the Appendix.

(2) MANAGEMENT OF LANDED PROPERTY.

3. Government servants' holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a direct part in the cultivation of such lands.

4. Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the district within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form above prescribed, and submit an extract thereof to Government with their annual Administration Reports. In the cases of Departments the Heads of which have not hitherto been submitting such statements the first statements submitted should embrace all the lands but the subsequent statements need only show the lands newly acquired by, and those which have passed from the possession of the officers concerned.

II. SPECULATIONS AND INVESTMENTS.

5. A Government servant may not speculate in investments.

Speculation.

6. In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to companies, and the

habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

7. No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly or indirectly licenses for collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Investments other than those in immoveable property.

8. A Government servant may not make any investment, other than an investment in immoveable property permitted by Rule 1, which gives him a private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected.

Subject to these conditions he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural company which has for its object the development of the resources of the country, but Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards may not hold any shares in a joint stock or other company carrying on operations in the district in which they are employed; provided that this rule shall not apply in so far as it relates to the making of investments or placing of deposits by Government servants in co-operative credit societies, registered under Regulation III of 1905.

Promotion and management of companies.

9. A Gazetted officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other company.

This rule does not apply to any Government servant, who, with the sanction of Government, enters into the service of a Railway Company working ~~or~~ concession granted by the Government ~~a~~ to the management, by a Government servant, of any association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under the general or special sanction of Government, takes part in the management of a co-operate society, registered under Regulation III of 1905. The Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors may serve as Directors of a Bank or other company, if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or company are not opposed to those of Government.

Private trade or employment.

10. A Government servant may not, without the express sanction of the Head of his office or Department engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duties.

This prohibition does not apply to the occasional undertaking of work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby. The permission is liable to be withdrawn at any time.

11. Government officials are not forbidden to serve on Local and Municipal Boards, but such service is, except when the Government themselves nominate them as members, subject to the provision of section 11 *supra*.

12. Government servants are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

13. A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops wholesale or retail.

III. Pecuniary relation of Government servants.

Lending and borrowing

14. A Gazetted officer and any other Government servant receiving a salary of Rs. 100 and above may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may he, except in the ordinary course of business with a joint stock Bank or a Firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

When a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

This applies also to officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 a month, but in the case of these the report referred to in sub-paragraph 2 shall be made to the head of the office or the immediate official superior.

IV. INDEBTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

15. When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency court, or when one moiety of the salary of such Government servant is constanty being attached, has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

(ii) in such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be directed.

(iii) When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what is the proportion of the debts to the salary: how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to notice or in any post under the Government.

(iv) In every case under this rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

V. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Gifts.

16. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the Government, directly or indirectly accept either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person any gift, gratuity or reward or any promise of gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he may have to deal in his official capacity.

Any Government servant may accept a complementary present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value.

or station or to another Government servant in similar circumstances.

21. Public officers should associate a committee of respectable men with them in all movements involving a call for and collection of public subscriptions, record the minutes of proceedings of such committees, and keep regular and correct accounts of receipts and expenditures, and, above all, keep their District officers acquainted with the same.

VII. Government Servants and Official Documents.

22. A Government Servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments, or to non-official persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

(Communication of official documents or information.)

VIII. Government Servants and the Press.

23. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government, become the proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

(Connection with Press.)

Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

23,/

24. Subject to the provisions of Rule. 21. a Government servant may contribute occasionally to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

IX. Government Servants and Politics.

25. A Government servant may not convey to the public whether in writing or in a speech or otherwise any

(Criticism of Government.)

opinion upon any principle approved or action taken by Government, or upon any matter relating to the policy of Government which is, or is likely to become, the subject of public discussion, or discuss in newspapers or otherwise the relations between the Durbar and the British Government.

Political agitations and meetings.

26. A Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate.

X. Government Servants as Arbitrators.

Government servants as arbitrators.

27. No public officer shall act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

If any officer acts as an arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

If he acts as an arbitrator by appointment of a court of law, he may accept such fees as the court may fix.

IX. Vindication by Government Servants of their Public Acts or Character from Defamatory Attacks.

Vindication of acts and character of Government Servants as such.

28. A Government servant may not without the previous sanction ~~for~~ Government have recourse to any court or to the Press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. In granting sanction to the recourse to a Court, Government will in each case decide whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense, and if so, whether, in the event of a decision in his favor, ~~the~~ Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs.

Nothing in this rule will limit or otherwise affect the right of any Government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

XII. Submission of memorials by Government Servants.

Rules regarding presentation of memorials.

29. (i) Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

(ii) No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

(iii) No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

(iv) No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist's own words and in temperate and respectful language.

(v) Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted and the officer or officers submitting such memorials will ~~incur the serious displeasure of Government.~~ render them to such notice as may seem suitable to Government.

APPENDIX.—Form of application for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by officers under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Rule 8.

Particulars to be entered by the applicant.									Particulars to be furnished by the Deputy Commissioner or the Head of the Department.								
Name and official designation of the officer making the application.	Name of the taluk and the village in which the land proposed to be acquired is situated.	Description of land (wet, dry or garden).	Whether Government or Inam.	Survey No.	Area.		Assessment.	How proposed to be acquired (whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise).	Valuable consideration, if any.	How the purchaser proposes to manage the property.	Whether the management of the property will in any way interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.	Whether the seller or the donor of the property is one who has constant dealing with the officer in column 1 such as are likely to influence him to part with his property against his free will.	Whether the price paid for the property is fair and reasonable.	Why the property is parted with.	Whether the property is acquired as an investment or for convenience of residence or for use as kitchen garden	Whether if the property proposed to be acquired is Government waste land any applications for the same have hitherto been received and refused.	Whether in consideration of all the circumstances and the general character of the officer concerned the application may be granted without creating any false impression on the minds of the people.	Any other remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					A	G	Rs. a. p.												

Signature of the Applicant

Date

Signature of the Deputy Commissioner or the Head of Department.

Date

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS. PAGES.

I. LAND HOLDING.

1—2 Possession and acquisition of landed property ... ...
3—4 Management of landed property ... ...

II. SPECULATIONS AND INVESTMENTS.

5—7 Speculation ... ...
8. Investments other than those in immoveable property ... ...
9. Promotion and management of Companies ... ...
10—14 Private trade or employment ... ...

III. PECUNIARY RELATIONS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS WITH PERSONS WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION.

15. Lending and borrowing ... ...

IV. INDEBTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

16. Insolvency and habitual indebtedness ... ...

V. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS BY GOVRNMENT SERVANTS.

17. Gifts ... ...
18. Tambul ... ...
19. Application of Rules ~~26~~ and ~~27~~ to Medical Officers ... ...

VI. ACCEPTANCE OF TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

20—21. Public demonstration in honor of Government servants ... ...

VII. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

22. Communication of official documents or information ... ...

VIII. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE PRESS.

23. Connection with Press ... ...

IX. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND POLITICS.

25. Criticism of Government ... ...
26. Political agitations and meetings ... ...

X. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AS ARBITRATORS.

27. Government servants as arbitrators ... ...

XI. VINDICATION BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS OF THEIR PUBLIC ACTS OR CHARACTER FROM DEFAMATORY ATTACKS.

28. Vindications of acts and character of Government servants as such ...

XII. SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

29. Rules regarding presentation of memorials ... ...

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

G.M. 392-14-2

ORDER No. G 765-816 dated 19th July

Dated Bangalore 1915.

The following rules are issued for the guidance of all Government ~~servants~~ Salaried Servants.

On all points expressly covered by these rules, the rules in the Revenue Manual will be regarded as superseded.

The rules contained in paras 37 to 47 of the Manual of Office Procedure of the General and Revenue Secretariat will continue to apply to all the officials of that Secretariat and will be supplemented by these rules on all points where the two sets of rules are not inconsistent.

I. LAND HOLDING.

(1) POSSESSION AND ACQUISITION OF LANDED PROPERTY.

1. (*a*) Salaried servants of Government holding posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 250 and more shall not without the previous sanction of Government hold or acquire by purchase, bargain, mortgage or by other similar means directly or indirectly any landed property or interest in Mysore.

Government servants holding posts carrying a maximum salary between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 per mensem and exercising independent judicial or revenue functions are similarly prohibited from holding without the previous sanction of Government lands situated within the districts in which they are employed.

Government servants may, however continue to hold lands held by them at the time of their entry into service and may thereafter acquire lands by succession, inheritance or bequest subject to their making a declaration as prescribed in rule 4.

(*b*) Taluk Sheristedars and Police Inspectors are prohibited from holding or acquiring lands, without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioners, in the taluks in which they are employed.

9

Taluk officers of parallel grades in other Departments such as the Excise, Forest, Registration & D.P.W. are also prohibited from holding or acquiring lands without the permission of the Head of the Department concerned who will consult the Dy: Comr before granting such permission

(*c*) The above rules do not apply to houses and grounds taken up for ordinary dwelling purposes.

(*d*) The purchase of lands at public sales by Revenue and Judicial officers will be subject to the provisions of Section 30 of the Land Revenue Code, and Section 292 of the Civil Procedure Code respectively.

2. Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by the Government servants referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) *supra* should be in the form given in the Appendix.

(2) MANAGEMENT OF LANDED PROPERTY.

3. Government servants holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a direct part in the cultivation of such lands.

4. Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the district within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form above prescribed, and submit an extract thereof to Government with their annual Administration Reports. In the cases of Departments the Heads of which have not hitherto been submitting such statements the first statements submitted should embrace all the lands but the subsequent statements need only show the lands newly acquired by, and those which have passed from the possession of the officers concerned.

II. SPECULATIONS AND INVESTMENTS.

5. A Government servant may not speculate in investments.

Speculation.

6. In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to companies, and the

habitual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value, will be treated as speculation in investments.

7. No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly or indirectly licenses for collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Investments other than those in immoveable property.

8. A Government servant may not make any investment, other than an investment in immoveable property permitted by Rule 1, which gives him a private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected.

Subject to these conditions he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural company which has for its object the development of the resources of the country, but Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards may not hold any shares in any joint stock or other company carrying on operations in the district in which they are employed; provided that this rule shall not apply in so far as it relates to the making of investments or placing of deposits by Government servants in co-operative credit societies, registered under Regulation III of 1905.

Promotion and management of companies.

9. A Gazetted officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other company.

This rule does not apply to any Government servant, who, with the sanction of Government, enters into the service of a Railway Company working a concession granted by the Government or to the management, by a Government servant, of any association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under the general or special sanction of Government, takes part in the management of a co-operate society, registered under Regulation III of 1905. The Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors may serve as Directors of a Bank or other company, if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or company are not opposed to those of Government.

Private trade or employment.

10. A Government servant may not, without the express sanction of the Head of his office or Department engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duties.

This prohibition does not apply to the occasional undertaking of work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby. The permission is liable to be withdrawn at any time.

11. Government officials are not forbidden to serve on Local and Municipal Boards, but such service is, except when the Government themselves nominate them as members, subject to the provision of section 11 *supra*.

12. Government servants are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

13. A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops wholesale or retail.

III. Pecuniary relation of Government servants.

Lending and borrowing

14. A Gazetted officer and any other Government servant receiving a salary of Rs. 100 and above may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may he, except in the ordinary course of business with a joint stock Bank or a Firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

When a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his official authority, or will reside, possess immovable property, or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

This applies also to officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 a month, but in the case of these the report referred to in sub-paragraph 2 shall be made to the head of the office or the immediate official superior.

IV. Indebtedness of Government Servants.

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

15. When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency court, or when one moiety of the salary of such Government servant is constanty being attached, has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

(ii) in such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be directed.

(iii) When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what is the proportion of the debts to the salary; how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to notice or in any post under the Government.

(iv) In every case under this rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

V. Acceptance of gifts by Government Servants.

Gifts.

16. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the Government, directly or indirectly accept either on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person any gift, gratuity or reward or any promise of gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he may have to deal in his official capacity.

Any Government servant may accept a complementary present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value.

The practice of giving even such presents should however be discouraged.

When a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, the acceptance should be reported to Government and their orders about the disposal thereof awaited.

17. A Government servant may not accept any ~~tambul~~ or presents on the occasion of a marriage taking place or any similar occurrence in his house, except from his own relatives.

Application of Rules 16 and 17 to Medical officers.

18. Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a Medical officer, may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

V. ACCEPTANCE OF TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Public demonstration in honor of Government servants

19 A Government servant may not without the previous sanction of Government receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial presented to him, or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honor, nor may he take part in any similar acknowledgment of the services of any other Government servant, or of any person who has recently quitted the service of Government.

The rule admits of the following exceptions:—

(*a*) The Dewan may receive an address.

(*b*) At the request of any public body a Government servant may sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to him.

(*c*) A Government servant may take part in the raising of funds to be expended, in recognition of the services of another Government servant, on the foundation of a scholarship or other public or charitable object, or on the execution of any portrait, bust or statue, not intended for presentation to such other Government servant. He may not, however, solicit subscriptions for the purpose.

20. A Government servant may take part in a private farewell entertainment attended only by personal friends, as a mark of regard to himself when retiring from the service or quitting a district

or station or to another Government servant in similar circumstances.

21. Public officers should associate a committee of respectable men with them in all movements involving a call for and collection of public subscriptions, record the minutes of proceedings of such committees, and keep regular and correct accounts of receipts and expenditures, and, above all, keep their District officers acquainted with the same.

VII. Government Servants and Official Documents.

Communication of official documents or information.

22. A Government Servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments, or to non-official persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

VIII. Government Servants and the Press.

Connection with Press.

23. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government, become the proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

24. Subject to the provisions of Rule. ~~24~~ a Government servant may contribute occasionally to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

IX. Government Servants and Politics.

Criticism of Government.

25. A Government servant may not convey to the public whether in writing or in a speech or otherwise any

opinion upon any principle approved or action taken by Government, or upon any matter relating to the policy of Government which is, or is likely to become, the subject of public discussion, or discuss in newspapers or otherwise the relations between the Durbar and the British Government.

Political agitations and meetings.

26. A Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate.

X. Government Servants as Arbitrators.

Government servants as arbitrators.

27. No public officer shall act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

If any officer acts as an arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

If he acts as an arbitrator by appointment of a court of law, he may accept such fees as the court may fix.

~~IX~~ XI. Vindication by Government Servants of their Public Acts or Character from Defamatory Attacks.

Vindication of acts and character of Government Servants as such.

28. A Government servant may not without the previous sanction ~~for~~ Government have recourse to any court or to the Press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. In granting sanction to the recourse to a Court, Government will in each case decide whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense, and if so, whether, in the event of a decision in his favor, ~~the~~ Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs.

Nothing in this rule will limit or otherwise affect the right of any Government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

XII. Submission of memorials by Government Servants.

Rules regarding presentation of memorials.

29. (i) Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

(ii) No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

(iii) No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

(iv) No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist's own words and in temperate and respectful language.

(v) Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted and the officer or officers submitting such memorials will ~~incur the serious displeasure of~~ Government.

Should receive such notice as may seem suitable to Govt.

Mgr 10/5/15

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, dated 19th July 1915

Conduct of Public Servants.

Issues a set of rules regarding the —

W D 156—GPB—4-8-15—560

No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, DATED 19TH JULY 1915.

OCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Order No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, dated 19th July 1915.

The following rules* are issued for the guidance of all salaried servants of Gov-ment.

On all points expressly covered by these rules, the rules in the Revenue anual will be regarded as superseded.

The rules contained in paras 36 to 46 of the Manual of Office Procedure of the eneral and Revenue Secretariat will continue to apply to all the officials of iat Secretariat and will be supplemented by these rules on all points where the two ets of rules are not inconsistent.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The other Secretaries to Government.
The Heads of Departments.

Exd.—C. R.

* *Vide* annexure.

No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, DATED 19TH JULY 1915.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.		PAGE.
	I. LAND HOLDING.	
1—2	Possession and acquisition for landed property	3
3—4	Management of landed property	3
	II. SPECULATIONS AND INVESTMENTS.	
5—7	Speculation	3
8.	Investments other than those in immoveable property	4
9.	Promotion and management of Companies	4
10—14	Private trade or employment	4
	III. PECUNIARY RELATIONS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS WITH PERSONS WITHIN THEIR JURISDICTION.	
15.	Lending and borrowing	5
	IV. INDEBTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.	
16.	Insolvency and habitual indebtedness	5
	V. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.	
17.	Gifts	5
18.	Tambul	5
19.	Application of Rules 17 and 18 to Medical Officers	5
	VI. ACCEPTANCE OF TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.	
20—21.	Public demonstration in honor of Government servants	6
	VII. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.	
22.	Communication of official documents or information	6
	VIII. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND THE PRESS.	
23.	Connection with Press	6
	IX. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND POLITICS.	
25.	Criticism of Government	6
26.	Political agitations and meetings	6
	X. GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AS ARBITRATORS.	
27.	Government servants as arbitrators	7
	XI. VINDICATION BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS OF THEIR PUBLIC ACTS OR CHARACTER FROM DEFAMATORY ATTACKS.	
28.	Vindications of acts and character of Government servants as such	7
	XII. SUBMISSION OF MEMORIALS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.	
29.	Rules regarding presentation of memorials	7

No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, dated 19th July 1915.

I. LAND HOLDING.

(1) Possession and Acquisition of Landed Property.

1. (*a*) Salaried servants of Government holding posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 250 or more shall not without the previous sanction of Government hold or acquire by purchase, bargain, mortgage or by other similar means directly or indirectly any landed property or interest in Mysore.

Government servants holding posts carrying a maximum salary between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 per mensem and exercising independent judicial or revenue functions are similarly prohibited from holding without the previous sanction of Government lands situated within the districts in which they are employed.

Government servants may, however, continue to hold lands held by them at the time of their entry into service and may thereafter acquire lands by succession, inheritance or bequest subject to their making a declaration as prescribed in rule 4.

b) Taluk Shirastedars and Police Inspectors are prohibited from holding or acquiring lands, without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioners, in the taluks in which they are employed.

Taluk officers of corresponding grades in other departments such as the Excise, Forest, Medical, Registration and P. W. are also prohibited from holding or acquiring lands without the permission of the Head of the Department concerned who will consult the Deputy Commissioner before granting such permission.

c) The rules above do not apply to houses and grounds taken up for ordinary dwelling purposes.

d) The purchase of lands at public sales by Revenue and Judicial officers will be subject to the provisions of Section 30 of the Land Revenue Code, and Section 292 of the Civil Procedure Code respectively.

2. Applications for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by the Government servants referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) *supra* should be in the form given in the Appendix.

(2) Management of Landed Property.

3. Government servants holding or possessing lands must not, under any circumstances, take a direct part in the cultivation of such lands.

4. Every Government servant or candidate for Government service must make to the Government, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property in Mysore, which may, from time to time, be held or acquired by him or held and managed by his wife or by any member of his family living with, or in any way dependent upon him.

Such declaration should state the district within which the property is situated and should give such further information as the Government may, by general or special order, require.

The Deputy Commissioners and the Heads of Departments are requested to keep a register of all lands held by themselves and their subordinates in the form above prescribed, and submit an extract thereof to Government with their annual Administration Reports. In the cases of Departments the Heads of which have not hitherto been submitting such statements, the first statements submitted should embrace all the lands but the subsequent statements need only show the lands newly acquired by, and those which have passed from the possession of, the officers concerned.

II. SPECULATIONS AND INVESTMENTS.

5. A Government servant may not speculate in investments.

Speculation.

6. In applying this general rule, the purchase of a grant of land supposed to contain minerals with the object of disposing of it to companies, and the actual purchase and sale of securities of notoriously fluctuating value will be treated as speculation in investments.

No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, DATED 19TH JULY 1915.

7. No public servant will, without the previous sanction of Government, be allowed to take up directly or indirectly licenses for collecting corundum or other material or for exploring, prospecting or mining for minerals.

Investments other than those in immoveable property.

8. A Government servant may not make any investment, other than an investment in immoveable property permitted by Rule 1, which gives him a private interest in matters with which his public duties are connected.

Subject to these conditions he may hold or acquire shares in any company, including a mining or agricultural company which has for its object the development of the resources of the country, but Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and upwards may not hold any shares in a joint stock or other company carrying on operations in the district in which they are employed; provided that this rule shall not apply in so far as it relates to the making of investments or placing of deposits by Government servants in co-operative credit societies, registered under Regulation III of 1905.

Promotion and management of companies.

9. A Gazetted officer, whether on leave or in active service, may not, without the special sanction of Government, take part in the promotion, registration or management of any Bank or other company.

This rule does not apply to any Government servant, who, with the sanction of Government, enters into the service of a Railway Company working a concession granted by the Government or to the management, by a Government servant, of any association established and conducted in good faith for the purpose of mutual supply and not for profit, when such management does not interfere with his public duties or (subject to the same condition) to any Government servant who, under the general or special sanction of Government, takes part in the management of a co-operative society, registered under Regulation III of 1905. The Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors may serve as Directors of a Bank or other company, if such service does not interfere with their public duties and the interests of the Bank or company are not opposed to those of Government.

Private trade or employment.

10. A Government servant may not, without the express sanction of the Head of his office or Department engage in any trade or undertake any employment other than his public duties.

This prohibition does not apply to the occasional undertaking of work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby. The permission is liable to be withdrawn at any time.

11. Government officials are not forbidden to serve on Local and Municipal Boards, but such service is, except when the Government themselves nominate them as members, subject to the provision of section 10 *supra*.

12. Government servants are prohibited, under pain of dismissal, from being pecuniarily interested in a Government contract, from standing security for a contractor or acting as his agent or assistant in any way.

13. A Government servant shall not have any interest, either in his own name or in that of others, in arrack and toddy shops wholesale or retail.

III. PECUNIARY RELATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Lending and borrowing.

14. A Gazetted officer and any other Government servant receiving a salary of Rs. 100 and above may not lend money to any person possessing land within the local limits of his authority, nor may he, except in the ordinary course of business with a joint stock Bank or a Firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under a pecuniary obligation to any person subject to his official authority, or residing, possessing land, or carrying on business within the local limits of such authority.

When a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature that a person from whom he has borrowed money or to whom he has otherwise placed himself under a pecuniary obligation will be subject to his

official authority, or will reside, possess immoveable property or carry on business within the local limits of such authority, he must forthwith declare the circumstances to the Government through the usual channel.

This applies also to officers drawing a pay of less than Rs. 100 a month, but in the case of these the report referred to in sub-paragraph 2 shall be made to the head of the office or the immediate official superior.

IV. INDEBTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

15. When a Government servant is constantly arrested for debt or has recourse to the Insolvency court, or when one moiety of the salary of such Government servant is constantly being attached, has been continuously under attachment for a period exceeding two years, or is attached for a sum which, in ordinary circumstances, cannot be repaid within a period of two years, he will be considered liable to dismissal.

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.

(ii) in such cases the matter should be reported to the Government or to such authority subordinate to the Government, as may, by general or special order, be directed.

(iii) When a moiety of an officer's salary is attached, the report should show what the proportion of the debts is to the salary: how far they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a Government servant; whether the debtor's position is irretrievable and whether, in the circumstances of the case, it is desirable to retain him in the post occupied by him when the matter was brought to notice or in any post under the Government.

(iv) In every case under this rule, the burden of proving that the insolvency or indebtedness is the result of circumstances which, with the exercise of ordinary diligence, the debtor could not have foreseen or over which he had no control and has not proceeded from extravagant or dissipated habits, will be upon the debtor.

V. ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

16. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the Government, directly or indirectly accept offers on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person any gift, gratuity or reward or any promise of gift, gratuity or reward from any person with whom he may have to deal in his official capacity.

Gifts.

Any Government servant may accept a complimentary present of flowers or fruits or similar articles of trifling value. The practice of giving even such presents should however be discouraged.

When a gift of substantial value cannot be refused without giving offence, the acceptance should be reported to Government and their orders about the disposal thereof awaited.

17. A Government servant may not accept any presents on the occasion of a marriage taking place or any similar occurrence in his house, except from his own relatives.

18. Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a Medical officer may accept any gift, gratuity or reward offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services.

Application of Rules 16 and 17 to Medical officers.

VI. ACCEPTANCE OF TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

19 A Government servant may not without the previous sanction of Government receive any complimentary or valedictory address, accept any testimonial presented to him, or attend any public meeting or entertainment held in his honour, nor may he take part in any similar acknowledgment of the services of any other Government servant, or of any person who has recently quitted the service of Government.

Public demonstration in honour of Government servants.

The rule admits of the following exceptions

(*a*) The Dewan may receive an address.

(*b*) At the request of any public body a Government servant may sit for a portrait, bust or statue not intended for presentation to him.

(*c*) A Government servant may take part in the raising of funds to be expended, in recognition of the services of another Government servant, on the foundation of a scholarship or other public or charitable object, or on the execution of any portrait, bust or statue, not intended for presentation to such other Government servant. He may not, however, solicit subscriptions for the purpose.

20. A Government servant may take part in a private farewell entertainment attended only by personal friends, as a mark of regard to himself when retiring from the service or quitting a district or station or to another Government servant in similar circumstances.

21. Public officers should associate a committee of respectable men with them in all movements involving a call for and collection of public subscriptions, record the minutes of proceedings of such committees, and keep regular and correct accounts of receipts and expenditures, and, above all, keep their District officers acquainted with the same.

VII. Government Servants and Official Documents.

Communication of official documents or information.

22. A Government servant may not, unless generally or specially empowered by his superior officer or by Government in this behalf, communicate directly or indirectly to Government servants belonging to other departments, or to non-official persons or to the Press, any document or information which has come into his possession in the course of his public duties, or has been prepared or collected by him in the course of those duties, whether from official sources or otherwise.

VIII. Government Servants and the Press.

Connection with Press.

23. A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of Government, become the proprietor in whole or in part, or conduct or participate in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

Such sanction will be given only in the case of a newspaper or publication mainly devoted to matters not of a political character, and may at any time in the discretion of the Government be withdrawn.

24. Subject to the provisions of Rule 23, a Government servant may contribute occasionally to the Press, but must confine himself within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and, if his connection with the Press is contrary to the public interest, Government may withdraw his liberty to contribute.

IX. Government Servants and Politics.

Criticism of Government.

25. A Government servant may not convey to the public whether in writing or in a speech or otherwise any opinion upon any principle approved or action taken by Government, or upon any matter relating to the policy of Government which is, or is likely to become, the subject of public discussion, or discuss in newspapers or otherwise the relations between the Durbar and the British Government.

Political agitations and meetings.

26. A Government servant may not take part in or subscribe in aid of any political movement. Nor may he attend any political meeting, his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the Government authority to whom he is immediately subordinate.

No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, dated 19th July 1915.

X. Government Servants as arbitrators.

Government servants as arbitrators.

27. No public officer shall act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

If any officer acts as an arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

If he acts as an arbitrator by appointment of a court of law, he may accept such fees as the court may fix.

XI. Vindication by Government Servants of their Public Acts or Character from Defamatory Attacks.

Vindication of acts and character of Government servants as such.

28. A Government servant may not without the previous sanction of Government have recourse to any court or to the Press for the vindication of his public acts or character from defamatory attacks. In granting sanction to the recourse to a Court, Government will in each case decide whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings, or whether the Government servant will institute the proceedings at his own expense, and, if so, whether, in the event of a decision in his favour, Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs.

Nothing in this rule will limit or otherwise affect the right of any Government servant to vindicate his private acts or character.

XII. Submission of Memorials by Government Servants.

Rules regarding presentation of memorials.

29. (i) Every officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others.

(ii) No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he or others with whom he is not personally interested except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf.

(iii) No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

(iv) No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, it shall be couched in the memorialist's own words and in temperate and respectful language.

(v) Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted and the conduct of the officer who submits such memorials will render them to such notice as may seem to Government.

No. G. 765-816—G. M. 392-14-2, DATED 19TH JULY 1915.

APPENDIX—Form of application for acquisition of lands submitted to Government by officers under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of Rule 1.

Particulars to be entered by the applicant.																		Particulars to be furnished by the Deputy Commissioner or the Head of the Department.
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Name and official designation of the officer making the application.	Name of the taluk and the village in which the land proposed to be acquired is situated.	Description of land (wet, dry or garden).	Whether Government or Inam.	Survey No.	Area.		Assessment.	How proposed to be acquired (whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise).	Valuable consideration, if any.	How the purchaser proposes to manage the property.	Whether the management of the property will in any way interfere with the proper discharge of his duties.	Whether the seller or the donor of the property is one who has constant dealing with the officer in column 1 such as are likely to influence him to part with his property against his free will.	Whether the price paid for the property is fair and reasonable.	Why the property is parted with.	Whether the property is acquired as an investment or for convenience of residence or for use as kitchen garden	Whether if the property proposed to be acquired is Government waste land any applications for the same have hitherto been received and refused.	Whether in consideration of all the circumstances and the general character of the officer concerned the application may be granted without creating any false impression on the minds of the people.	Any other remarks.	
						A	g	Rs. a. p.												

Signature of the Deputy Commissioner or the Head of Department.

Date